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CATALOGUE

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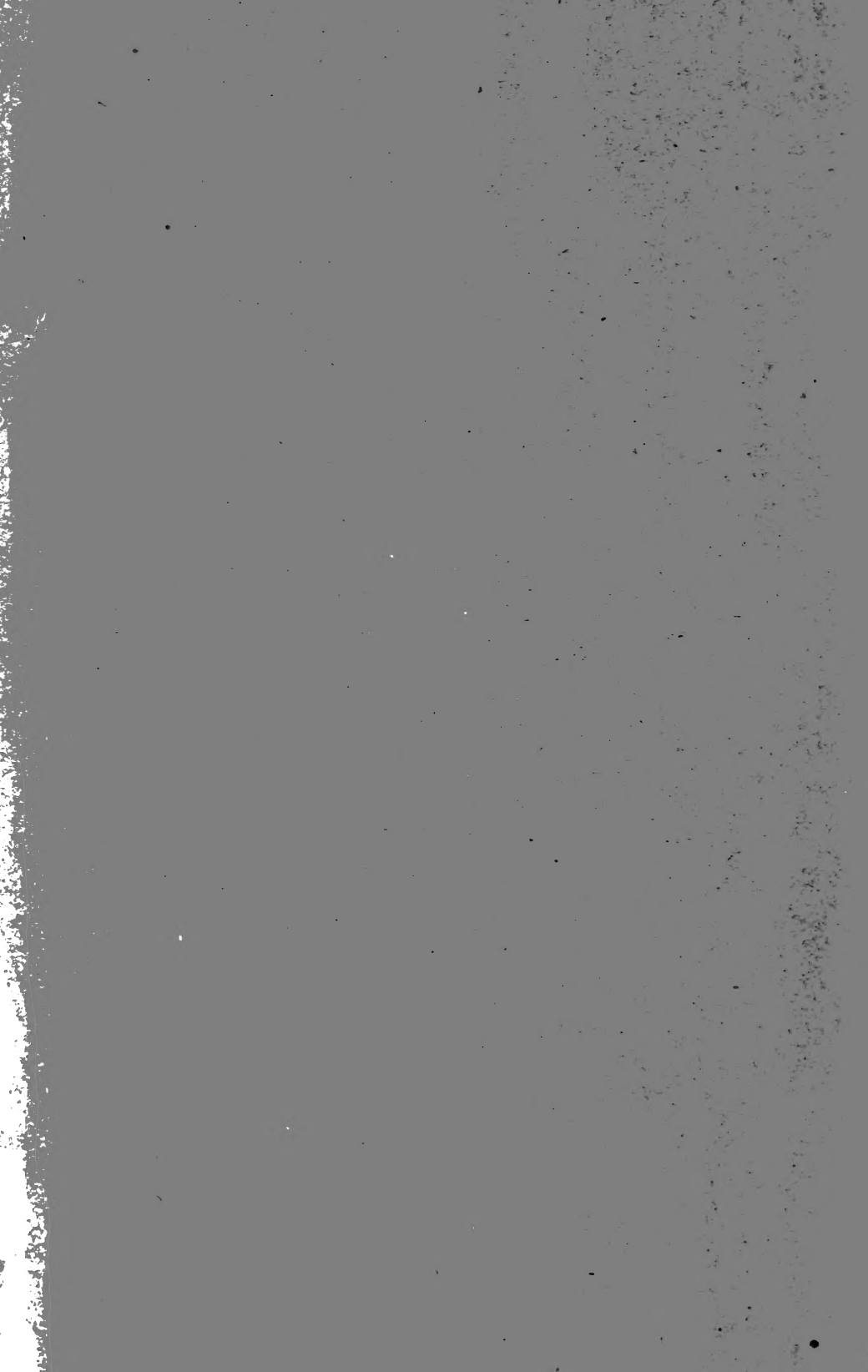
Lampasas Nursery

FERNANDO MILLER, Proprietor



Residence, Office and Grounds
one mile Southeast of Court House

Lampasas ❀ ❀ Texas



CATALOGUE

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1904



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Introduction

I N presenting my catalogue for the year 1904, I desire to thank my customers for their liberal patronage. I am surely grateful for all this patronage and that my gratitude is deeper than mere words of thanks is shown by the fact that I have spent a large part of my profits in enlarging my test orchards, all of which is of direct benefit to my customers. I have added to my grounds each year many new varieties until now I have the largest test orchard in this part of the state. I shall continue to add to it from year to year all the promising new varieties and shall offer to my customers such, as by their superior merits, prove worthy of planting.

My methods of propagation are the best. I have no patent process or any other such humbug. I endeavor to grow all my trees on stocks which are best enabled to resist the extremes of heat and drouth. They are as well rooted and healthy as those grown by any other nurseryman and I challenge comparison.

If the varieties of peaches, plums and other fruits listed in this catalogue are planted in the proper soil and location and are given frequent and shallow cultivation they will not disappoint. I have fruited many of them and know that they are superb.

For this year I have the largest and most complete stock I have ever grown and am better prepared than ever before to supply my customers.

Again thanking my friends for their past patronage and hoping to merit and receive a continuation of the same, I am

Very Respectfully,

FERNANDO MILLER.

Business Notices

TRUE TO VARIETY.—I will replace free of charge all stock which may accidentally prove untrue to name, but it is mutually agreed and understood between me and my customers that in no case am I to be held responsible further than the replacing of such stock as may prove untrue to variety. I have never yet knowingly mislabeled a tree and my reputation in this is a guarantee that all orders will be honestly filled.

TIME FOR DELIVERY.—This depends on the condition of the weather, but I generally begin delivering stock about December 1st. December is the best time for transplanting trees in Texas, although this may be successfully done any time from the last of November to the first of March.

PACKING.—Every bill of trees, before leaving the nursery, is well packed in damp straw. It is my intention never to slight this part of my nursery work and customers may depend upon it that they will receive their trees in good condition.

REPLACING TREES.—I do not guarantee trees to live or agree to replace those that die nor have my agents any authority to do so. After delivering trees true to variety and in good condition, my responsibility ceases. I can not be responsible for improper planting, drouths, rabbits, hail storms, etc. Take good care of your trees and you will have but little cause for complaint.

AGENTS.—I employ agents to introduce my nursery stock. I endeavor to get good men for this purpose and ask kind treatment of them by the public. All debts contracted by agents while canvassing are on their own responsibility.

THIS CATALOGUE.—I have not employed any professional writer to get up this catalogue, but have written every word myself and am directly responsible for everything herein contained. I have prepared it with great care and have given honest, truthful descriptions of the varieties listed.

EXPRESS PAID.—On all orders amounting to \$3. or more which are selected from this catalogue and sent directly to me, I will prepay the express charges to any express office in the state.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.—Where customers are not familiar with the varieties, I would be pleased to make the selection for them. Just state how many of each class of fruit you desire, when you want them to ripen, etc., and I will send you as fine a collection of varieties as your money could buy.

MY REPUTATION.—I am well known to the leading citizens and business houses of Lampasas and you could easily satisfy yourself as to my reputation for upright dealing.

TERMS.—My terms are cash when stock is delivered, or if ordered by express, cash before shipment.

Removal Notice

I am now conveniently located on the Belton road one mile southeast of the Lampasas County court house, having moved my nursery from the old place eight miles north of town. I now have new rich land and an abundance of water. These combined facilities will enable me to grow the very finest stock and handle it in the best manner.

Orchard Management

Like causes produce like effects. If you see a difference between two orchards you may safely look for a difference in causes. Trees would grow and fruit just as well for one person as another, provided like causes were brought to bear on those trees. To the end that all my customers may reap the best results from their orchards, I give the following instructions:

The first step to be taken in starting an orchard is the selection of the soil and location. By conversing with the successful fruit growers in your locality and observing their orchards, you can usually select a better place for your trees than any one could who has not been on your ground. The soil should be deep, moderately rich and drouth resisting. In low, wet localities, the orchard should have good drainage. Trees will die on seepy land. Many orchards in this and adjoining counties are planted upon land only a few feet to solid rock. These trees may grow for a while, but when they start to bear or when the drouths come, they will fail. Mark

what I say. Deep, sandy loam land with red clay sub-soil is fine. Moderately rich, deep doby land is an excellent place for all stone fruits. Trees planted upon this land will not grow large, but they will stand the drouths, bear better and live longer than if planted upon heavier soil. Deep, red, gravelly land, such as is found in many western counties, is unsurpassed for fruit growing. Black land may, by good cultivation, be made available for most fruits for home use and some kinds for market. Core fruits, such as apples, pears, etc., require richer soil than stone fruits. Always plant your trees on the highest available land you have. Remember that frosts are heavy in the low places. Pears, apples, dewberries, blackberries and grapes may be planted on lower land than peaches, plums or apricots. Never plant a young orchard on land where an old one has died out or where the washings from the cow or horse lot will reach it.

Having selected the place for the orchard, prepare the ground thoroughly by breaking and harrowing. Put the ground in as good condition as you would for a garden. Do not wait until your trees are received, but prepare your land early, the sooner after September 1st the better. Lay off the rows the desired distance apart with any good turning plow, throwing out several furrows to each row. Cross furrows, the width of the orchard rows, will show where the trees are to be planted. Shovel out the dirt where the trees are to stand so that when planted they will stand a little deeper than they did in the nursery. In setting, lean the trees considerably to the southwest. This is necessary to brace them against the high spring and summer winds from that direction. If trees are set perpendicular, they will be blown to the northeast and their trunks will be exposed to the hot sun of summer. Work fine, mellow earth among the roots, taking care that no holes are left under the trees. When the roots are covered, tramp the soil firmly and then pour in one or two buckets of water. When this soaks away, fill the holes with mellow soil and after the ground settles for 12 hours, thoroughly tramp again, then cover the surface around the trees with fine soil to keep the ground from baking. Never put any heating stable manure or anything of the kind around the roots of a newly planted tree.

To prepare the tree for planting, cut off all broken and bruised roots close to the main stem and shorten the remaining ones to about 2 to 4 inches. A tree thus pruned will have a better root system than one whose roots were not pruned at all. This is, of course, in direct opposition to the whole root, tap root theory, but it is a fact nevertheless.

Cut off all side limbs close to the main stem and the tops from 15 to 20 inches from the ground, taking care to leave plenty of buds on the tree. This precaution is not necessary with plums and apricots, as they always have an abundance of such buds, but in pruning peaches and some other fruits it is sometimes necessary to leave a bud on each limb as near the trunk as possible.

If the young tree throws out too many shoots, the weaker ones should be removed, leaving 5 or 6 of the strongest. The limbs should be allowed to grow in various directions and from top of the tree down 6 or 8 inches, thus making a well balanced, symmetrical head. The future pruning of the orchard consists in cutting off, in February of each year, one-half of the previous year's growth. This should be kept up for several years next after the trees are planted. All upright growing trees should be pruned to a spreading top. This may be done by cutting from the center of the tree outward, leaving the last bud on out side of the limb. Make each cut close to a bud.

Make a chart of your orchard by numbering the rows and the trees in each row. No one should neglect to do this. By referring to your chart you would know those varieties which succeed best on your particular soil and location and would thus be assisted in making future selections.

As soon as trees are planted, tie weeds, grass, cloth or something of the kind around them to keep off rabbits. As soon as chart is made, take off the labels. If you neglect these two things, the rabbits will gnaw your trees and the wires on the labels will cut into them. Remember this.

To make an orchard grow and bear, nothing surpasses frequent and shallow cultivation. Such cultivation conserves the moisture and makes the plant food in the land available for the trees. Never sow small grain of any kind,

plant corn, cane or any such things among your trees, but vegetables planted there for the first few years would do no particular harm. Take as good care of your orchard as you do of your garden. Sow broadcast in the orchard all the wood ashes you have.

Distance for Planting

Peaches, plums, apricots, etc., 20 feet apart each way.

Apples and pears, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Give your trees plenty of room. Better to plant them wider apart than the distances above given than to plant closer.

Number of Trees to the Acre.

10 feet apart each way	435
12.....	302
14.....	223
16.....	170
18.....	130
20.....	108
25.....	69
30.....	48

Fruit Department

Peaches

The peach is the most popular fruit in Texas—a fact which is shown by the large number of trees of it planted annually. The list I offer is superb and gives a succession from May until November.

Price of trees, except where noted, 15 cents each: \$12.00 per 100. Heavier grade, 20 cents each; \$15. per 100.

Freestones

SNEED.—The earliest peach grown. Tree awkward grower and moderate bearer; fruit large, white, sub-acid, good quality, May 18 to 30.

JESSIE KERR.—In both tree and fruit this variety is very much like Alexander. It has always ripened with me as early or earlier than the Alexander, and is of better quality than that variety. June 1.

ALEXANDER.—This variety is well known. It bears regular and abundant crops of large and showy fruit. June 1 to 5.

RIVERS.—Tree sure and very prolific, none more successful here; fruit medium to large, white skin and flesh, very tender and juicy. Excellent for fresh eating, but unfit for market. June 10.

MAMIE ROSS.—Tree very vigorous and prolific; fruit very large, white, with carmine blush. This is the best peach of its season and is fine for either home or market. June 15.

FAMILY FAVORITE.—Tree vigorous and very prolific; fruit large, white, with red cheek. A very valuable variety, which is succeeding in many parts of the state. July 1.

ALICE HAUPT.—Similar in every way to the Family Favorite except the fruit is a little sweeter. Every orchard should have it. July 5 to 10.

STUMP.—A large white peach of excellent quality. Popular in some sections. July 20 to 30.

ELBERTA.—Tree vigorous, healthy and prolific; fruit large to very large, oblong, yellow, red cheek, very attractive. None better for canning, drying or market. This variety has been planted by the thousands. Its value is recognized by all the horticulturists of the country. I sell more trees of it than of any other variety. July 25.

PICQUETT.—Tree shapely grower and good bearer; fruit large, round, yellow, red cheek, excellent. August 20 to 25.

SALWAY.—Similar to Picquette and perhaps a little better than it. September 1 to 10.

BELLS.—A medium sized yellow peach, ripening in September and October. Tree heavy bearer and valuable for its season.

Clings

LEE.—Tree very vigorous and prolific; fruit large, round, greenish color. Successful in many parts of the state. July 5 to 15.

JACKSON.—Fruit very large, white, similar to Chinese Cling, but is a much better bearer than that variety. July 15 to 30.

MIXON CLING.—An old standard white peach of excellent quality. August 15.

INDIAN CLING.—Tree sure and prolific; fruit medium size, deep claret color, excellent. August 20 to 25.

HEATH CLING.—Fruit large, white, a standard for preserving and pickling. September 1 to 15.

BRONOUGH.—Similar to Mixon Cling. Valuable for preserving and pickling. September 15 to 30.

STINSON.—Fruit very large, white. One of the most successful and valuable peaches of its season. Ripens in Oct.

AUSTIN LATE.—Medium size, white, red cheek, valuable. October and November.

NIX.—Fruit large, pure, white. The sweetest and best eating peach of its season. October and November.

New Peaches

VICTOR.—This variety bore in my orchard last year and ripened just after the Sneed. The tree is more prolific than that variety and the fruit is large, showy and fine. Freestone. 25 cents.

MAY LEE.—It is claimed that this variety is similar to the Gen. Lee, and is equal to it, but ripens in May. This would make it valuable. Cling. 50 cents.

GREENSBORO.—Tree young and prolific bearer; fruit large, white, with red blush, juicy and good. Freestone. June 1 to 5. 25 cents.

TRIUMPH.—Tree sure and prolific; fruit medium size, yellow, with red cheek, finest quality, Freestone. June 10. 25 cents.

DEWEY.—Similar in both tree and fruit to the Triumph. June 10. 25 cents.

CARMAN.—Similar in tree and fruit to the Mamie Ross. There is no finer peach of its season than the Carman. I have fruited it for several years. June 15 to 20. 25 cents.

HOBSON.—A large, white, red cheeked cling. Fine for home use. Said to be equal to the Mixon Cling, but ripens over a month earlier. June 20. 50 cents.

ARP BEAUTY.—Similar to the Elberta, but ripens from two to three weeks earlier. It is being planted by the thousands in Eastern Texas where it originated. July 5 to 10. 50 cents.

SMITH.—I got my buds of this variety from a neighbor who had it growing under the name of "Wilder" but it is not that variety. I am unable to identify it. Tree of medium growth, sure and wonderfully prolific; fruit of medium size, white with pink blush. It is deliciously sweet and will please all who plant it. Freestone. July 15. 25 cents.

SLAPPEY.—This is another fine, yellow freestone, ripening from one to two weeks ahead of Elberta. Fruited here at Lampasas by Col. H. M. Stringfellow. It is more acid than Elberta and not so large, but ripening sooner makes it valuable. July 15 to 20. 50 cents.

CHILOW.—Tree very vigorous and prolific; fruit medium size, almost pure yellow. The fruit of this variety is not as large or as highly colored as some others are, but it is the finest in quality of any peach I propagate. Cling. July 25 to 30. 50 cents.

WEAVER CLING.—Tree sure bearer: fruit very large, oblong, yellow, fine quality and free from rot. It is making a good record wherever tried. Ripens in September. 50 cents.

PHILLIP HORTON.—A very large, yellow freestone of finest quality. Originated in Eastern Texas and is said to be the finest late peach ever fruited there. September 20. 50 cents.

Plums

Plums are, with the exception of dewberries and blackberries, the most successful fruit for this section. They thrive wherever peaches grow, but do best on high, deep, light soil. Many varieties of plums are self-sterile or partly so. This means that all such varieties must receive the proper foreign pollen, otherwise they will bear little or no fruit. Hence, in planting plum trees, set them in the same part of the orchard and mix the varieties so that they will pollinate each other's flowers.

To avoid the curculio which causes the fruit to fall before ripe, keep the ground free from trash both summer and winter and pick up and destroy all fallen fruit or let pigs run in the orchard.

Horticulturists have divided the varieties of plums into many classes, but for the purpose of this catalogue, I make only two divisions: Native Plums and Japan Plums.

Price of Trees, except where noted, 25 cents each, \$20. per 100.

Native Plums

WILD GOOSE.—This variety is known to everyone. It does not bear well in some sections, but is one of the best for this locality. My trees of it bear regularly and abundantly. The fruit is large and showy. June 1.

MILTON.—A valuable variety of the Wild Goose type. Fruit large, oblong, red, with white dots, handsome, fine quality. June 1.

WOOTEN.—Similar in tree and fruit to the Wild Goose, not so large, but better. I unhesitatingly recommend this variety. It is one of the best ever introduced. June 10 to 15.

OHIO PROLIFIC.—Tree moderate grower, sure and very prolific; fruit small to medium, ripens from yellow to red, fine for jelly and preserves. July 5 to 10.

COLUMBIA.—Somewhat similar to the Golden Beauty, but ripens earlier. August 1.

WAYLAND.—Tree of Golden Beauty type; fruit small, round, red, good quality. August 15 to 20.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—This is the best known and most popular variety of its type. It bears when most other varieties fail. Tree moderate grower and wonderfully prolific; fruit medium size, round, yellow, fine for jelly and preserves and unsurpassed for canning. August 15 to 30.

Japan Plums

BOTAN.—(Abundance.) Tree vigorous, upright, sure and prolific; fruit large, round, purple, very sweet, juicy, rich and fine. In quality of fruit, this is my favorite of all the

plums which I have fully tested. It is, as Prof. Bailey says, a plum that most people delight to eat. The tree is not as wonderful a bearer as the Burbank, but the fine quality of the fruit makes it a favorite. It should be planted in every orchard throughout the country. June 15.

BURBANK.—Tree very vigorous, spreading, bears young and is wonderfully prolific; fruit very large, round, purple, firm, fine for jelly and preserves and is unsurpassed for canning. This is the most wonderful bearer I know, in fact it bears too heavily. This over-bearing should be avoided by cutting back the trees each year or by thinning the fruit, otherwise they are short-lived. Burbank has received more praise in my orchard than any other variety except Wickson. June 20 to 30.

NORMAND.—This variety is growing in favor each year. Tree very prolific; fruit large, yellow, fine quality. It is a better eating plum than Burbank and should be in every orchard. July 1.

WICKSON.—Tree vigorous, upright, gracefully branching and symmetrical, bears very young and is prolific; fruit largest size, white, changing to carmine when ripe. The fruit of this variety is subject to rot in low, wet localities, but here and westward it is successful and is one of the finest plums grown. I have sold bushels of the fruit and have never been able to supply the demand. July 15 to 20.

CHABOT.—Tree very vigorous, upright and prolific; fruit large, purple, handsome. There are several varieties, such as Long Fruit, Yellow Japan, Bailey, Douglas, etc., that are so nearly alike that I make no difference in them and the Chabot. It is an excellent late plum. July 20 to 30.

New Plums

Price of Trees, 50 cents each, except where noted.

FUNKS.—This is said to be one of the most promising of all extra early varieties. Tree vigorous, healthy and prolific; fruit medium to large, red, good quality and free from rot. May 15.

SIX WEEKS.—This bore in my orchard last year; fruit large, round, beautiful red, excellent. May 15 to 20.

MCCARTNEY.—Tree sure and prolific; fruit large, golden yellow. This is a remarkably fine early variety. May 20 to 25.

DORIS.—The tree is a fine, healthy grower; fruit medium to large, round, deliciously sweet. June 1 to 10.

FIRST.—One of Mr. Burbank's creations. The tree is a young and prolific bearer; fruit large to very large, oblong, red, handsome, finest quality. Ripens with the Climax and is equal to it. June 1 to 10.

CLIMAX.—This variety has been introduced with high praise. Having fruited it by the side of the First, I find them to be very similar in both tree and fruit. It is a fine plum but, unfortunately, the tree shows signs of weakness, like so many high bred plums do. June 1 to 10.

GONZALES.—A Japan-Chickasaw hybrid. Tree moderate grower with slender branches, bears young and is enormously prolific; fruit large, round, bright red, being very handsome. The fruit should be thinned, otherwise it is of second quality. June 15 to 20.

COMBINATION.—Another one of Mr. Burbank's introductions. The tree has very heavy foliage and is of strong growth. I cannot see any difference between the fruit of this variety and the First, except that Combination ripens later. June 10 to 15.

AMERICA.—This has been thoroughly tested and is here to stay. Tree hardy, sure and prolific; fruit medium, round, yellow, tinged with red. Should be in every orchard. July 1.

EAGLE.—Introduced By Baker Brothers, who say that it is remarkable for its bearing qualities. The fruit is similar to the America. July.

SULTAN.—Tree moderate grower and good bearer; fruit dark purple and of the very finest quality. July 5 to 10.

APPLE.—Tree moderate grower and young bearer; fruit large, dark purple, excellent. July 5 to 10.

SHIRO.—Tree remarkably fine, healthy grower: fruit

large, pure white when ripe. This variety bore in my orchard last year, and I consider it one of the finest plums I ever saw. The tree stands frosts when in bloom and the fruit is unsurpassed in quality. It will not disappoint you. July 5 to 15.

RED OCTOBER.—Introduced by Mr. Ramsey, who says it is the finest late plum in the world. The tree resembles very much our broad-leaved wild plums. The fruit is said to be about as large as the Wild Goose and of fine quality. Ripens in October. \$1 each.

Pears

Pears thrive best on deep, rich, drouth-resisting land. They are of little value if planted upon shallow, poor soil.

Price of Trees, 35 cents each, except where noted.

WILDER.—This is the best early pear yet fruited here. Tree bears young and is prolific; fruit large, pyriform, pale yellow, tinged with red, excellent. July. 50 cents.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A well known standard pear of fine size, appearance and quality. July 25.

BARTLETT—An old well known variety; fruit of large size and fine quality. It does not bear young in this section. August 1.

LE CONTE—Tree very vigorous, bears young and is wonderfully prolific; fruit large, white, mellows on the tree, but its quality is improved by being house-ripened. The fruit will not keep long after it is ripe and the trees are subject to blight. Plant some for home use. August.

KEIFFER—I unhesitatingly recommend this as the most valuable pear for Texas. The tree bears young, is not much subject to blight and is enormously prolific; fruit very large, yellow when ripe and is handsome. The fruit does not mellow up well on the tree, but should be hand-gathered in September or October and put into paper lined boxes and set in a cool dark place. They should be examined occasionally to pick out those which show signs of decay. In a few week's time they will be found to be yellow, mellow, juicy and fine. Plant some Keiffer. Don't forget it.

Apricots

Apricots are growing in favor from year to year. They should be planted in the yard or poultry lot, where the ground will remain firm and the weeds be kept down. They do not bear well when cultivated, but weeds and grass must be kept from around them.

CLUSTER—The most successful variety here. Tree bears young and is prolific; fruit large, yellow and fine. This variety is worth the money I ask for the trees. June 1 to 10. 50 cents.

GATES—An excellent variety to follow the Cluster. Tree very vigorous and bears well. June 10 to 15. 25 cents.

Apples.

Price of Trees, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

RED JUNE.—Fruit medium to large; red, good quality. Ripens in June.

YELLOW HORSE.—A fine, large, yellow apple, excellent for eating and cooking. Adapted to the south. July 15.

WINE SAP.—Tree good grower and bearer; fruit medium size; red, excellent quality. October.

BEN DAVIS.—The best known and most extensively planted variety. It needs no description. Succeeds as well as any other variety in the south. October.

ARK. BLACK.—Similar to the Ben Davis but of a darker color; not as popular nor as extensively planted as that variety. October.

SHOCKLEY.—Tree grows and bears well in the south. Fruit medium size, yellow, tinged with red, good keeper. October.

Crab Apples.

TRANSCENDENT.—Best variety for Texas. Ripens in July. 25 cents.

Prunes.

Prunes are not of much value here.

SUGAR.—Originated by Luther Burbank. 25 cents.

Japan Persimmons.

This is a fine fruit and deserves to be more extensively planted. Many of the trees will die when young, but if they once get a start they will usually live for years and bear regularly and abundantly. They are admirably adopted for planting in yards as they make small trees and are ornamental, especially when loaded with fruit. Best varieties. 50 cents.

FIGS.—25 cents.

CHERRIES.—35 cents.

QUINCES.—35 cents.

ALMONDS.—25 cents.

Mulberries.

Mulberries are well adapted to our Texas soil and climate, being healthy and long lived. The trees make good shade and the fruit is valuable for poultry and hogs, and is relished by some people. 35 cents.

HICKS.—A well known favorite variety. Produces fruit abundantly for two months.

TRAVIS.—Tree of vigorous, symmetrical growth, making a fine head; fruit large, long, sweet; bears for two months. If you want mulberries for either fruit or shade, plant the Travis. It is the best of all.

Grapes.

While wild grapes grow here in great profusion, there are only a few cultivated varieties that succeed. The abundance of lime in the soil is the greatest drawback to their success here. The future grapes for this and all similar localities must come from hybrids of our best varieties with the wild species indigenous to this section. Price, 25 cents each, except where noted.

LAMPASAS.—This variety originated here at Lampasas. Vine vigorous and healthy, being well adapted to the dry, limey soils of the south-west; very prolific, requiring close pruning; bunches large and moderately compact; berry large and dull red; finest quality. This variety pleases those who see and eat it. Ripens in July. 50 cents.

TRIUMPH.—The most successful white grape for this section; berry large, good quality. Ripens in July.

BLACK SPANISH.—Vine vigorous and prolific; bunches large and compact, berry medium size, finest quality when fully ripe. July.

HERBEMONT.—This is somewhat similar to the Black Spanish, is equal to it in every respect and superior in some. Herbemont and Black Spanish are by far the best old varieties for the south-west. July 15.

Blackberries.

Blackberries and dewberries are the surest bearing fruits for this section. They bloom after frost and ripen before the heat and drouth of summer. Plant blackberries 2 feet apart in rows, rows 7 feet apart. As soon as the fruit is gathered, cut out the old canes, and top the new ones when they get 3 feet high.

MCDONALD—A new variety of great value; vine exceedingly vigorous and productive to a fault; fruit large, glossy black, fine for eating or cooking. I have never fruited a berry that delighted me more than this one. The Austin-Mays dewberry should be planted with it as a pollinator. Ripens in May, beginning about 5th to 10th. \$1.50 per 12; \$10 per 100.

DALLAS—The best known, most popular and most extensively planted blackberry in Texas; vine vigorous, healthy and productive; fruit large and fine. Plant some of it. Ripens last of May and first of June. 75 cents per 12; \$4 per 100.

ROBINSON—A new variety that is highly praised. It is desirable in both plant and fruit. Ripens about with the Dallas. \$1 per 12; \$5 per 100.

Dewberries.

Plant dewberries 2 feet apart in rows, rows 4 feet apart. Prune the vines to one foot in length and remove the old ones as soon as the fruit is gathered. In planting dewberries and blackberries, lay plants flat in the furrow and cover 4 inches deep.

ROGERS—The most vigorous in growth of any dewberry I know; fruit large and good. I think this is going to be our best very early variety. It is being planted by the acres for market. Ripens last of April. \$1 per 12; \$5 per 100.

AUSTIN-MAYS—Vine vigorous, healthy and productive; berry largest size, black, sub-acid. This berry does very well on black land, but is far more successful on sandy loam soil. The productiveness of the vines and the size of the berries delight all who see it, but the fruit is too soft to carry long distances. Ripens May 15 to 30. 75 cents per 12; \$4 per 100.

Strawberries.

Strawberries are successful here only when they are mulched and watered. Our hot dry summers kill a great many of the plants.

PARKER EARLE—Best variety for the south-west. 50 cents per 12; \$2 per 100.

Raspberries.

These are of little value here. \$1 per 12; \$5 per 100.

Ornamental Department.

Shade and Flowering Trees.

JAPAN CATALPA—A very hardy, quick growing, broad leaved tree, valuable for shade. 6 to 7 feet, 35 cents; 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—A very rapidly growing, beautiful, upright tree; desirable for planting where space is limited. 5 to 7 feet, 35 cents; 7 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

COTTON WOOD—One of the most beautiful shade trees grown in this section. 4 to 6 feet, 35 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50c.

BOX ELDER—A valuable shade tree, especially for the west, and is popular there. 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents; 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents.

WEeping WILLOW—A beautiful tree, with long, slender branches which droop downward. It needs plenty of water. 35 cents.

MAPLE—A very handsome, quick growing tree which is becoming popular. 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents; 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents.

FLOWERING WILLOW—This makes a small tree and blooms

profusely during summer and fall. I have two colors, purple and white. 35 cents.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH—I offer three colors—pink, crimson and white. 35 cents.

Flowering Shrubs.

ALTHEAS—These are very hardy and successful. I offer them in the various colors. 35 cents.

BRIDAL WREATH—These are covered early in spring with beautiful white flowers. 35 cents.

POMEGRANATE—A distinct shrub; blooms throughout the season. 35 cents.

DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND—Two colors—pink and white. 35 cents.

LILAC—Produces beautiful clusters of flowers in early spring. Purple, 35 cents; white, 50 cents.

Hardy Climbers.

WISTERIA—These are hardy and are easily transplanted. Best varieties 35 cents.

TRUMPET CREEPERS—35 cents.

EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE—Flowers red; blooms profusely throughout the season. 35 cents.

HALLS JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE—The best out of many varieties tested here; a good grower and fine bloomer; flowers white, changing to yellow. 35 cents.

Evergreens.

GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ—One of the finest, being of beautiful, compact growth. The best known and most popular arborvitæ. 50 cents per foot.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ—Foliage similar to that of the Golden, but of more upright growth. 50 cents per foot.

ROSEDALE ARBORVITÆ—Originated in Texas and is well adapted to our soil and climate. It is of compact growth with beautiful green foliage. Very beautiful, but hard to transplant. 50 cents per foot.

TREE BOX—A slow growing, glossy leaved shrub; easily transplanted and long-lived. Nice specimens for single

planting, 25 cents each; smaller ones for hedges, \$5 per 100.

EUONYMOUS JAPONICA—This has larger leaves and is of stronger growth than the Tree Box. Desirable for either single specimens or for hedges, as it can be sheared into any shape. Single specimens, 25 cents each; small ones for hedges, \$5 per 100.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—The most popular hedge plant for Texas, easy to transplant and makes a beautiful hedge, but is not a true evergreen here. Nice specimens, 25 cents each; small ones for hedges, \$4 per 100.

Roses.

Roses are, of all blooming plants, the most popular and, with the introduction of so many fine varieties, are growing in popularity. No yard is complete without them. Successful rose growing requires good soil, naturally rich or made so by the addition of leaf mold, etc., careful attention and plenty of water. In transplanting, they should have both their tops and roots closely pruned, the soil firmly packed around them and well watered. All bush roses should have one-half of the previous year's growth cut off in February, but climbing roses should be pruned very little.

The varieties of roses I offer are most excellent and are the best for general planting. They are all ever-bloomers and will flower the first year after planting, but the climbers will not produce many blooms until the second year. I am growing, in addition to the varieties listed here, many others, both old and new, and if you do not see in this list what you want, call for them and I can probably furnish those you desire. Price, 35 cents each, except where noted.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—This is one of the best known, most popular and extensively planted varieties today. Flowers very large, beautiful rosy crimson, delightfully fragrant. Price 50 cents.

THE BRIDE—Well known standard white rose; outer petals usually show pink.

CATHERINE MERMET—A beautiful pink rose, hardy and desirable.

METEOR—The finest pure red rose.

CORNELIA COOK—A most profuse bloomer; flowers pure white, excellent.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA—This is desirable in both plant and flower. It is the finest white rose known to me. If you want only one white rose, let it be the Kaiserine.

ETOILE DE LYON—One of the finest yellow roses ever introduced; very hardy and fine in bloom. More successful here than Mareshal Neil.

MARIE GUILLOT—Flowers large, white, beautiful.

MAMAN COCHET—A strong grower and free bloomer; pink, fine.

PEARL OF GARDEN—A fine popular yellow rose, similar to the Etoile de Lyon.

PINK LA FRANCE—This rose is well known. In its combination of good qualities, I do not think there is any other pink variety superior to it.

THE QUEEN—Flowers pure white, hardy and very popular.

PRISCILLA—Very similar to The Bride.

MADAM CAROLINE TESTOUT—This is a most magnificent pink rose. It is desirable in both plant and flower and will please you. Price 50 cents.

Climbing Roses.

MARESHAL NEIL—This is the most famous yellow rose in the world. Wherever it succeeds, nothing is equal to it. It is sometimes injured by cold and is hard to grow here. 50 cents.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY—This is the same as Climbing Kaiserine. No finer white climber than it.

CLIMBING PEARL—Yellow.

CLIMBING METEOR—Red.

CLIMBING LA FRANCE—Pink.

